



PGP367

Good Practice Guide

Better Business
Guide to Energy Saving



Making business sense
of climate change

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Introduction



Most businesses could use a lot less energy. Experience shows that energy costs can usually be reduced by at least 10%, and often by 20%, by simple actions that produce quick returns.

Key fact
A 20% cut in energy costs represents the same bottom line benefit as a 5% increase in sales in many businesses.



This guide will help you undertake an energy walk-round in order to identify measures where energy and cost savings can be easily made. Most of the measures are easily achievable with little or no cost. It is designed for use by anyone new to energy saving (especially in smaller businesses). It recognises that not everyone has time to undertake a full energy management programme. The guide is broken down into the following sections that show the main ways that energy savings can be made:

- [Carrying out an energy walk-round](#)
- [Heating](#)
- [Lighting](#)
- [In the office](#)
- [In the factory/warehouse](#)
- [Using bills and meter readings to reduce your energy use](#)
- [Next steps](#).

You can use this guide on its own but we suggest that you use it in conjunction with support from the Carbon Trust Energy Helpline and the other publications that the Carbon Trust produces - all available through the Energy Helpline on **0800 58 57 94**.

Whilst you are saving money by using less energy you are also doing less damage to the environment. Burning oil, gas and coal and producing electricity all release carbon dioxide - a major contributor to global warming and climate change. Less energy use means reduced carbon dioxide.

Carrying out an energy walk-round

Did you know?
The Carbon Trust offers energy surveys through its network of consultants. They can provide help through a visit to your premises, or over the telephone. Call the Helpline on 0800 58 57 94 for more information.

Did you know?
The Carbon Trust has a free guide called FOCUS - A Practical Introduction to Reducing Energy Bills. For more in-depth help on what to look for during your energy walk-round, this guide is perfect. It covers all the main areas of energy use within a typical business. Its simple format is easy to follow whether you are new to energy efficiency or an experienced energy manager.

To identify where energy savings can be achieved you need to look at how energy is being used in your business. Doing a walk-round with a checklist will help you to do this by enabling you to:

- See what is happening on the ground
- Identify wasteful energy use
- Identify opportunities for savings
- Demonstrate a commitment to improving energy performance.

The areas to look at on your walk-round are heating, lighting, office equipment and, if applicable, factory and warehouse equipment. The checklist opposite will guide you and the sections that follow give more information on what to look for.

As the pattern of energy use will differ throughout the day, it is useful to conduct a series of walk-rounds and to vary the times that you carry them out, for example:

- When the cleaners are on duty
- At lunchtime
- At night or over weekends
- At a time when you would expect to be using little or no energy.

By varying the times of your walk-rounds you will get a better picture of when and where energy might be being wasted. It is helpful to plan future walk-rounds for dates such as when the clocks change and at the beginning and end of the heating season. This will ensure that controls are set correctly for the time of year. Ask key members of staff to accompany you, both to help identify problems and opportunities and to ensure they feel part of the process.

Once you have gathered your information and, using this guide, identified the areas where savings or improvements could be made, you should try to prioritise which improvements will deliver the biggest savings. In some cases the savings are easy to identify and calculate; this guide should help you to estimate the potential savings of many of the common improvements. Where the savings are more difficult to calculate, call the Energy Helpline, where help is at hand.

Example energy walk-round checklist

Date of energy walk-round	
Heating (see page 6)	
• Are there staff complaints about the temperature?	
• Have heaters/boilers been serviced in the last 12 months?	
• Are portable heaters being used?	
• Are heaters and air conditioning units operating in the same space?	
• How is hot water provided?	
• Do all areas have the same heating requirements?	
• Is the room thermostat working and set to the correct temperature?	
• Are the timers working and on the correct settings?	
• Are other heating controls working and on the correct settings?	
• Are there obstructions in front of radiators or heaters?	
• How are extractor fans controlled (e.g. in toilets)?	
• Are windows and doors open when heating or air conditioning is on?	
• Are there any cold draughts coming from windows or doors?	
Lighting (see page 8)	
• Are lights switched off (if daylight sufficient/room not in use)?	
• Are any old large diameter fluorescent tube lights still in use?	
• Are lamps, fittings and rooflights clean?	
• Are traditional tungsten light bulbs still in use?	
• Are light switches arranged conveniently and labelled?	
• Is exterior lighting switched off when not needed?	
In the office (see page 11)	
• Have computers got built-in energy saving features - and are they activated?	
• Are computers left on overnight?	
• Are monitors switched off when not in use?	
• Are photocopiers located in air conditioned areas?	
• Are printers and photocopiers left on overnight/at weekends?	
• Are vending machines/water coolers left on all the time?	
In the factory/warehouse (see page 12)	
• Are pumps/fans/compressed air switched off when the equipment they serve is not in use?	
• Do you hear compressed air leaks?	
• Are refrigeration units being run efficiently?	

Heating



Key fact
Heating costs rise by about 8% for every 1°C of overheating.

Heating typically accounts for about half of the energy used in offices and forms a significant proportion of energy use in other areas of a business. It is a key area to target with energy saving measures. Many businesses are overheated which can cause discomfort and wastes money.

Overheating is often the result of heating areas that do not need to be warmed to the same temperature as others (such as corridors or storage areas), or because of poor control of heating systems.

Preventing as much heat loss as possible through improving insulation and draught control can also significantly reduce heating bills.

Key areas and issues you should look out for when carrying out your energy walk-round, are:

Equipment and heat usage

- **When were the heaters or boilers last serviced?**
 - Heating costs can increase by 30% or more if the boiler is poorly operated or maintained. Ensure they are serviced at least annually and adjusted for optimum efficiency.
- **Is there evidence of use of portable heaters?**
 - Portable electric heaters are expensive to run. If portable heaters have to be used, install a simple time switch so they turn themselves off after a designated period, for instance 30 minutes.

- **Are there heaters and air conditioning units operating simultaneously in the same space?**

- Simultaneous heating and cooling of a space is commonplace and wastes a lot of money.

- **How is the hot water provided?**

- Consider installing local instantaneous water heaters where small quantities of hot water are required a long way from the main heating plant. This may also allow the main boiler to be switched off in the summer.
 - Insulate all hot water tanks, boilers, valves and pipework unless they provide useful heat to occupied spaces.

- **Do all areas have the same heating requirements?**

- Consider heating the building in zones to allow heating to be adjusted for each area. Areas such as store rooms and corridors, or areas where there is a high level of physical activity, require less heat
 - Warehouses are sometimes heated in an attempt to reduce humidity and maintain product quality but warm air can often hold more moisture than cold air and heating may actually increase humidity. Dehumidification can be more efficient for this purpose
 - Remember the effect of sunlight - are you heating areas that are already warmed by the sun?

Controls and timing

- Are thermostats correctly set?

- Thermostats should generally be set at 19-20°C for heating
- Install thermostatic radiator valves where possible to provide local control of radiators and make sure they are used correctly
- Are thermostats placed in the correct locations
 - away from draughts and direct sunlight and at a distance from any heating sources?
- Zone controls allow heating or cooling of different parts of a building at different times and different temperatures according to occupants' needs.

- Are time controls correctly set?

- Does your heating come on only when needed?
- Control your heating using seven day timers to allow the heating to be turned off or down during regular unoccupied periods
- Money can be saved by adjusting any preheat period in the morning to match weather conditions. Controls are available that can do this for you automatically.

- How are extract fans in toilets, etc, controlled?

- Fans left running extract warm air and waste money
- Consider fitting time switches or occupancy detectors.

Draughts and avoiding heat loss

- Are windows and doors left open during the heating season?

- Windows are often opened because rooms are too hot
- Instead of opening windows, turn down thermostats a little until a comfortable temperature is reached
- Use promotional material and staff meetings to raise staff awareness.

- Are there cold draughts coming from windows and doors?

- Draughts are not only a cause of complaint and discomfort, but waste money
- Fit draughtstrips and seal up windows and doors that are no longer used.

Did you know?

Energy-Efficiency Loans from the Carbon Trust are available for small and medium sized enterprises wanting to upgrade or replace equipment for a more energy efficient version. The loans are between £5,000 and £100,000, completely interest-free and paid off up to 4 years.*

Call the Energy Helpline or visit www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/loans for an application form.

*Full eligibility criteria and terms and conditions are available from the Carbon Trust Energy Helpline and website.

Case study

JB Control Systems

JB Control Systems, a manufacturer of control panels for use in the rail industry, employs 65 people at its factory in Swansea. JB installed a new high efficiency boiler and also took the opportunity to take a fresh look at its heating systems, in particular the positioning and control of radiators. Over the following year its energy bill was reduced by 18% and it hopes to achieve further savings by installing improved draught-proofing measures and by increasing staff awareness of energy efficiency.

Lighting

Key fact

Install energy efficient lighting in your office and you could save £650 per year[†].

[†] Based on an office space with 200 T12 (38mm) x 1200mm 40W switch start fluorescent tubes

Case study

St. Davids Assemblies

St. Davids Assemblies operates in two highly technical markets: the protection of automobile engines and the protection control of electric kettles. A recent installation of efficient lighting resulted in a 21kW reduction in electricity demand and a saving of £4,500 per annum. In addition to the energy cost savings there were further savings, since the extended lamp life leads to a reduced maintenance requirement.

Lighting in a typical office costs about £3/m² annually, but in the most efficient office only costs about £1/m².

Key areas and issues you should look out for when carrying out your energy walk-round are:

Opportunities to reduce lighting bills

- **Are you still using the old large diameter fluorescent tubes?**
 - Slimline fluorescent tubes (26mm diameter) use 10% less electricity and are cheaper to buy than the older 38mm tubes
 - Installing new high frequency fluorescent lighting eliminates hum and flicker, extends lamp life and can often reduce consumption by around 25%.
- **Are lamps, fittings and rooflights clean?**
 - Dirty shades and rooflights greatly reduce lighting levels.
- **Do you still use standard light bulbs?**
 - These bulbs are very expensive to run for long periods and produce more heat than light!
 - Replace standard light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs - they have a longer life and lower maintenance costs and use up to 75% less energy
 - 'Task lighting' is a good way to minimise the amount of electric light being used, by lighting just the working area to a higher level and providing background lighting at a lower level for the rest of the space. The use of 'task lighting' also reduces glare on computer screens making it more comfortable for employees.

Did you know?

Installing the most energy efficient lighting systems can save up to 30% (more in some cases) on electricity bills and often results in better quality lighting.

Did you know?

Lighting a typical office overnight wastes enough energy to heat water for 1,000 cups of tea.

- **Are the light switches arranged conveniently?**
 - Banks of lights are often controlled by a single switch
 - Consider installing more switches or pullcord switches to improve control of individual fittings.
- **Is the exterior lighting always switched off when it is not needed?**
 - Exterior lighting should be limited to the hours of darkness
 - It may not be necessary to have lights on continuously throughout the night. Consider fitting lighting controls to limit hours of use.
- **Are your lights switched off when the premises are not occupied?**
 - A lot of energy is wasted when unnecessary lights are left on out of hours
 - Carry out an out-of-hours check to see if this is a problem
 - Make staff responsible for switching off the lights
 - Consider our posters and stickers to raise awareness in your workplace.



Key fact

Misunderstanding...

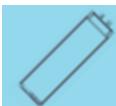
'Switching fluorescent lights on and off uses a lot of electricity - it is cheaper to leave them on all the time.'

The truth is...

...a fluorescent tube uses over 500 times more energy if left on for 15 minutes than the energy needed to restart it.

Make sure that you have the most efficient type of lighting installed. The following table will help you identify different types of bulbs and whether there might be a more efficient alternative.

How to spot different types of lighting

Existing lamp type	Energy-efficient option	Energy saving benefits	
	Standard light bulbs	 Replace with energy saving compact fluorescent bulbs in the same fitting*	75% energy saving plus longer lamp life
	38mm (T12) fluorescent tubes in switch-start fittings	 Replace with equivalent 26mm (T8) fluorescent tubes of lower wattage	8% energy saving plus longer lamp life
	High wattage filament lamps or tungsten halogen lamps as used in floodlights	 Replace with high-pressure sodium or metal halide lighting	65-75% energy saving plus longer lamp life
	Mains voltage reflector lamps, filament spot and flood types	 Replace with low-voltage tungsten halogen lighting or metal halide discharge lighting	30-80% energy saving for equivalent lighting performance
	Fluorescent fittings with the old 2ft 40W, and 8ft 125W fluorescent lamps	 Replace with modern, efficient fittings using reflectors/louvres or efficient prismatic controllers with high-frequency electronic or low-loss control gear and triphosphor lamps	30-45% energy saving with much improved lighting quality. The use of high-frequency electronic control gear eliminates flicker, hum and stroboscopic effect
	Fluorescent fittings with opal diffusers or prismatic controllers which are permanently discoloured	 Replace with new prismatic controllers or replace complete fittings as above	No reduction in energy consumption but increases the amount of light by between 30% and 60%

*Take care when standard light bulbs are used as task lighting for machinery in workshops. Replacing them with energy saving bulbs can cause a stroboscopic effect, so standard can sometimes be the safest option. An alternative is to use a compact fluorescent fitting with high-frequency electronic control gear which eliminates the stroboscopic effect.

In the office

Did you know?

By switching computers off at nights and weekends their energy consumption can be reduced by 75% per year.

Apart from heating and lighting savings, you can also reduce the energy that your office space consumes by looking at your use of equipment.

In an air conditioned office it can take half as much energy again to remove the heat generated by office equipment as it takes to run the equipment in the first place.

- **Have the computers got in-built energy saving features?**
 - The best known energy label for office equipment is the Energy Star rating, whereby equipment automatically enters a low power mode after a pre-set amount of time. However these savings can only be achieved if the energy management software has been enabled
 - Screensavers do not save energy. They only save the screen image from 'burning in' when the image does not change for a long period.
- **Are computers left on overnight?**
 - By switching computers off at nights and weekends, rather than leaving them running, their energy consumption can be reduced by 75% per year
 - If the monitor is also turned off when not being used (including lunchtimes, etc), and the standby options are activated, energy consumption can be reduced by 90% per year.

Key fact

On average, 20% of the total energy bill in commercial offices is accounted for by office equipment - about half of this use stems from PCs and monitors.

- **Are photocopiers located in air conditioned areas?**
 - Place photocopiers in areas that are naturally ventilated where possible. This will help avoid any air conditioning plant having to compensate for the associated heat gains
 - Run copies in batches to reduce the amount of time the machines are running in idling mode before and after use. This will allow machines to remain in power save mode for a higher proportion of the day
 - A photocopier left on overnight uses enough energy to make over 5,000 A4 copies.
- **Is other office equipment left on unnecessarily?**
 - Activate energy saving mode where available on printers and fax machines, as this will allow the machine to automatically power-down after a set time period
 - By switching laser printers off in the evenings and at weekends, energy consumption can be reduced by 75%.

Don't forget to switch off cold drink vending machines and water coolers at evenings and weekends too. You could use a seven-day timer to make sure that this sort of equipment is only on when the office is being used.

You should also check what equipment is being used in the office kitchen: old kettles, tea urns, or refrigerators tend to be less efficient than newer models - it could be worth investing in a new energy efficient appliance to improve performance and save money in the long run.

In the factory/warehouse

Depending on what sort of business you have, there are some excellent opportunities for energy saving that can be made on the factory floor or in the warehouse. The exact equipment you use and the processes you run will be unique to your business - ring the Energy Helpline to get more 'tailored' help. However it is possible to highlight a few common areas in which opportunities can often be found.



Key fact
Compressed air leaking through a 5mm hole could cost £14,000 per year

Key fact
Motors can consume their purchase price in energy costs in just a few weeks!

Compressed air

- **Is your system leaking?**
 - Check for wasteful leaks in the compressed air system (30-50% leakage is not uncommon) and repair them immediately - this simple measure could produce dramatic savings
 - It is easiest to check for leaks during quiet periods when there is no demand for air.
- **Does the compressor run when not needed?**
 - Many factories run their compressor for most of the day, even when compressed air is not needed, and are unaware of how much this is costing them - encourage staff to switch the compressor off when not in use.

Electrical equipment

- **Is equipment left running when not being used?**
 - Conveyor systems, machine tools and other equipment should be switched off when not being used.
- **Are Higher Efficiency Motors fitted?**
 - Higher Efficiency Motors now cost no more than normal ones and can save 3-5% of the running cost.
- **Have you considered fitting Variable Speed Drives (VSDs) to equipment?**
 - In many cases, using a VSD to reduce the speed of a pump or fan by just 20% can halve its running cost.



Refrigeration

- **Are the seals on refrigerated areas/equipment in good condition?**
 - Replacing worn or damaged seals can drastically reduce refrigeration costs.
- **Make sure that doors to refrigerated areas are being kept closed.**
 - If doors to refrigerated areas are left open, even for short periods, costs can rise significantly
 - Are the doors adequate to prevent warmer air entering the chilled space?
- **Is the refrigeration equipment well maintained?**
 - Badly maintained chiller plants will increase energy consumption
 - Are chiller units free of ice build-up and are they regularly serviced?
 - Is the chiller outlet free of debris and blockages?



Did you know?

The Energy Technology List (ETL) details over 4,000 products that meet energy saving criteria. Companies purchasing products on the ETL can also claim a 100% first year enhanced capital allowance. For further details call the Energy Helpline or visit www.eca.gov.uk

Case study *AssiDomain Sacks*

AssiDomain Sacks designs and manufactures the latest paper sack products at its factory in Hull. Compressed air plays a role throughout the production process and compressed air equipment must provide a constant pressure in order to meet the company's high quality standards. AssiDomain Sacks took the opportunity to install compressors with variable speed drive and improved control technology. This resulted in a reduction in its electricity bill of £12,000 per year and improvements in equipment and product quality.

Case study and equipment supplied by Atlas Copco Compressors Ltd, Herts.

Using bills and meter readings to investigate your energy use

Looking at your energy bills and taking regular meter readings helps you to track how energy is being used and take control of your energy costs.

It will also:

- Help to ensure that you pay only for the fuel actually used
- Assist you to compare current consumption and costs with previous years
- Enable you to assess the seasonal pattern of consumption
- Identify unexpectedly high or unusual patterns of energy use so that you can take quick action.

Taking meter readings

Your electricity and gas meters are two of the most important tools in helping to identify opportunities to save energy. By taking regular meter readings you should be able to establish a pattern of energy consumption, which you can compare against what you think your business should be using. Inconsistencies between the two could lead you to discover where energy is being used unnecessarily.

The meter

- **Do you know where your energy meters are?**
 - Remember, you may have more than one meter for each type of fuel.
- **What type of meter is it?**
 - All meters will be of a type (either with digital display or an analogue dial) that need to be read manually...
 - ... or, increasingly, energy companies are installing meters which automatically send

information on your energy usage to them on a regular basis - sometimes every half-hour. If you have this type of meter you should be able to get access to the data by contacting your energy supplier.

• Analysing data

- Record your meter readings regularly. If you see a change you can't explain, or don't see a reduction when you would expect to (e.g. summer, holiday periods) check your controls and settings - you may have equipment on when it is not needed. Ideally you should plot energy use over time graphically to make it easier to see trends
- Fluctuations in energy use may have many possible explanations, including variations in workload, holidays, the season or the weather
- If you see an unexpected fluctuation, then it is worth looking further to check if some equipment malfunction or change in working method has caused an increase in energy use.

Pay less for your energy!

Many businesses pay too much for their electricity and gas and paying less needn't involve switching supplier.

There are many factors that affect what you pay for a unit of electricity. To reduce what you pay you should bear in mind that the price of a unit varies significantly throughout the day and is substantially cheaper at night.



There are several ways of paying less for each unit of electricity, for example:

- Make maximum use of cheaper electricity rates, especially those at night-time
- Minimise use of peak rate and winter units
- If possible, reschedule work activity so that your maximum daily demand for electricity does not fall in peak rate times
- Check the tariffs to ensure you are paying the minimum amount
- Check with your supplier that your load (the amount you draw from the supply) has no unusual characteristics that may affect the unit price
- Check your Power Factor (see page 14).

In addition, your maximum demand - i.e. the maximum number of electricity units your premises take from the supplier in any half hour period - can have a big impact on what you pay, especially if your maximum demand exceeds what you have agreed with the supplier. Check what your maximum demand limit is - it should be on your bill but check with your supplier if it isn't.

Maximum demand is usually provided as a figure expressed in kWs (kilowatts).

Case study

St. Davids Assemblies

St. Davids Assemblies undertook energy efficient changes on site and installed basic Power Factor Correction equipment, which improved its power factor significantly. This allowed the re-negotiation of its contract with its electricity supplier, achieving a saving of £1,400 per year.



Case study
Quest Vitamins Ltd.
At its factory in Birmingham, Quest Vitamins Ltd. employs about 40 people in the manufacture and packing of vitamin supplements. As part of the company's ISO14001 environmental system, the production manager ran some employee energy motivation and awareness events, produced a quarterly environmental news bulletin and established annual training sessions. This activity was pivotal to reducing the company's energy bills by £5,000 per year.

Maximum demand greater than 100kW

If your maximum demand is greater than 100kW, you should be able to negotiate a contract with a supplier. Your supplier (or meter operator) will install a meter that records consumption every half hour and automatically sends the reading to them. Lower prices can be obtained by minimising the maximum demand in any half-hour period during the day and, depending on the details of the contract, minimising demand during the peak times of 4.30pm to 7.30pm Monday to Friday, November to February.

Maximum demand less than 100kW

If your maximum demand is less than 100kW you will probably be on a standard tariff. There is a wide range of tariff structures and it is important to check that your tariff is the most economical for your consumption pattern. Contact your supplier to discuss the available tariffs and which is likely to be appropriate.

Some electrical equipment, e.g. motors and fluorescent lighting, can exhibit an effect known as power reactance (a bit like driving a car with the brakes on). The combined measure of this unwanted effect in your business is your power factor. A low factor places an increased load on your power supply and means that you could pay more for your electricity. However, Power Factor Correction (PFC) equipment is available which corrects the Power Factor effect.

It is always advisable to consult an independent consultant when exploring this measure - it can produce significant cost savings but is not applicable in many businesses and needs expert help to implement.

Next steps

Once you have identified the opportunities for savings it's time to act. The following steps should help you to take effective measures.

Make someone responsible

Give one person responsibility for an energy saving initiative at your site. They could:

- Be responsible for reading the meters and checking fuel bills
- Carry out a walk-round at designated times to identify new sources of wasted energy
- Manage specific energy saving projects
- Make sure other staff know about the main areas of energy waste and show them how to save energy - and the benefits of doing so.

Plan and organise

Draw up an action plan which should be a simple schedule of the improvements that need to be made, when they will be made, and who will be responsible for them. When writing your action plan you will need to:

- Make someone responsible for each improvement
- Allocate resources - both time and money if needed - to each improvement
- Where possible, you should set deadlines for the completion of each improvement and keep checking to ensure each has been done
- Prioritise improvements according to energy cost savings and time taken to recoup the cost. The Energy Helpline can assist with this - call 0800 58 57 94.



Involve staff

Although you may make one individual responsible for energy efficiency, the involvement and commitment of all staff is crucial to achieving success. You should encourage all staff to participate in a campaign of energy efficiency. Raising awareness is the first step on the way to getting staff participation. Posters, stickers and leaflets are a cheap, effective way of reminding staff to be energy efficient. You might want to produce some of these yourself, or you can order a range of materials through the Energy Helpline. Many companies have introduced incentive schemes to ensure that actions are undertaken and that all staff contribute to energy saving measures.

Additional information

The Carbon Trust also publishes a series of fact sheets on specific technologies and business sectors. The current list of fact sheets includes:

Specific sector

- Agriculture and horticulture
- Chemicals
- Education
- Food and Drink
- Hospitality
- Industrial Companies
- Offices
- Primary Health Care
- Residential Homes
- Retail
- Service Companies

Specific technologies

- Air Conditioning
- Boilers
- Building Fabric
- Building Regulations
- Compressed Air
- Heating
- Industrial Buildings
- Lighting
- Office Equipment
- Refrigeration
- Ventilation

Other

- Energy Management
- Transport

Other guides available from the Carbon Trust
For a more in-depth guide to energy savings you should look at FOCUS: A Practical Introduction to Reducing Energy Bills. FOCUS highlights more opportunities and breaks them down into no-cost, low-cost, and further measures.





Get more help - the Energy Helpline

The Energy Helpline will help you get the best out of this guide and identify other areas where there are opportunities to save money and provide further free support. This may include: expert advice, an energy review, consideration for interest free Energy-Efficiency loans, and advice on energy efficient equipment qualifying for tax breaks. Call **0800 58 57 94** to find out more.

Most of the issues listed above are explored in greater detail in other publications that we produce. For information or to order any of the above publications please contact the Energy Helpline on **0800 58 57 94** or visit the website at www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy ... and remember, all of these publications are free.

Wider environmental impact

You can also save money through good housekeeping in areas such as water, waste, emissions, transport and product design. As well as increasing profits this can lead to improved market share and access to markets that demand environmental standards. For free assistance on these issues contact Envirowise on **0800 58 57 94**.

Tel 0800 58 57 94

www.thecarbontrust.co.uk/energy

We've got many more tips that apply specifically to your business, and will help you save energy and money. So give our helpline a call today.

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Whilst we have taken reasonable steps to ensure that the information contained within this publication is correct, we give no warranty and make no representation as to its accuracy and we accept no liability for any errors or omissions and neither does the Government.

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